REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,209.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 31, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable or special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	
				May.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1864	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2283	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Mustey	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 24, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 31st May 1875, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Andrews, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 31st inst. Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CALLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

On account and at the risk of the Indentor, Rees Jumal Esq.—H M 5—1—2—2 cases fish hooks, containing each 350 mille from No. 2 to 73.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, (By order of the mortgagee), on account and at the risk of KOJA KHAKEE DOSSA, the mortgagor, under instructions from the mortgagee, under and by virtue of the POWER of SALE, reserved to him, by Deed of Mortgage bearing date 1st June 1870.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of LAND, or Government Ground, together with Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-House, or Range of Chawl, situate, lying and being at Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwar, containing by admeasurement 4 ½ square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 2,849, and bounded on the east by public passage, on the west by a street called Mutton Row, on the north by the property of Moorad Kapai, and on the south by the property of Joseph Gunny.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very V-leable and English Mahogany French polished and richly open Carved, Black wood Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Rosewood grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer & Soehne, Stuttgart, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a First class Open Carriage, nearly new, a handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a waggonette, by Collard and Co., an English built buggy by Silk and Sons, a pair of Chesnut Horses, over 15-1, about 5 and 7 years, 2 Grey Mares 14-3, about 5 and 6 years, a grey Mare excellent 4 years, sets of double and single harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's saddles, &c., at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Mrs. Eng. Esq., the same comprises, Italian décor, chiffonier, handsome dinner and dessert services, plateglass, such as cruet stand, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, lamps, a mahogany case containing a set of thread-pattern spoons and forks, cutlery, superior hock, Guinness's porter, beer, &c., handsome English mahogany and richly open carved black-wood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, French polished sideboard whatnot, dining-room chairs, teapoys, circular, pier and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full-backed conversation sofas, chiffonier, handsome plated double and treble light hanging argand lamps, English iron four post bedstead, French polished reclining sofas, English mahogany dressing and washing tables, a splendid English almira with plate glass door, solid mahogany chest of draws, a French polished clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, childs' cot and cradle, toilet and cheval glasses, venetian chairs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, American cooking stove, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome four-seated open carriage, nearly new.

A handsome mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette by "Collett & Co."

A handsome English-built buggy by "Silk and Sons."

A Pair of handsome chesnut horses, over 15-1, about 6 and 7 years.

A pair of handsome grey carriage mares, 14-2½, about 5 and 6 years.

A handsome grey mare, extremely fast, 6 years.

Sets of English single and double harness.

Gentlemen's "saddles by" P. Grant and Son," a lady's side saddle by Wilkinson and Kidd, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 1st proximo, at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Chiro Bunder, by order of Rustomjee Sorabjee and Nusserwanjee Dinshaw on account of their late firm.

Ex. S. S. "South Tyne."

About 200 tons of West Hartley Coal.

Ex Arabia.

40 Tons of Cardiff Coal.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT COLABA DEPOT, MIDDLE COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, &c., the property of Lieutenant Colonel Clutterbuck, consisting of plain blackwood and portable English furniture, with packing cases, dispense articles, cooking utensils, military appointments, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from the 1st proximo.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated glass and porcelain wares on the 2nd floor of the Sassoon Building in Apollo Street.

ON WEDNESDAY next the 2nd June, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd Floor of the Sassoon Building in Apollo Street, near the Old Secretariate the household furniture &c., of Mrs. F. Turner, Esq., changing residence, the same comprising cut glassware, dinner and breakfast services, plated goods, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as sideboard, dining, washing, dressing and sofa tables, conversation couches, drawing, folding, easy arm and without arm chairs, lady's writing table, cheval looking glasses, chiffoniers, pier tables, table and hanging lamps, folding screen, chest of drawers, clothes press, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

The above is now on view.

ENGLISH MADE OFFICE FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., handsome English office furniture, consisting of bar-room Spanish mahogany tabling, cabinet desks, Europe chairs, cabinet bookcase, copying press, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay, now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Bunder, on account and at the risk of the undermentioned first purchasers, about 75 tons teak boards and scantlings :—

Gunny Sulliman Hajee Mahomed Ahmed and Nillojee Vittoba.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases steam prints.
4 „ white ground prints.
7 bales grey dhoties.
2 casks enamelled ware.

An invoice of fancy goods, consisting of papier mache tables drab waterproof overcoats, dram flasks, cards of tools, brass candlesticks, black lead pencils, cloth mats, second-hand paper, papier mache tea trays, glass bottles, floral perfumes, folding draught board with men, gilt bookmarkers, nursery pins, double seam red cricket balls, small tooth combs, spliced ash handle cricket bats 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inches, Japanned cash boxes, table knives, claw hammers, black ink, portrait albums, glycerine and lime juice, brass padlocks, key rings, scented soap, cake stands, Turkey sponge, carriage lamps, crutch-and, sardine boxes, tea sets, cake baskets, pocket knives, toast rack, butter coolers, tea, table, and dessert spoons, prints and engravings in frames, riding whips, spectacles, glove and work boxes, 20, 30, and 36 inches fire-proof safes, and other goods too numerous to mention.

By order of the Administrator General, sundry effects of the late Assistant Apothecary John Benson consisting of wearing apparel, copper pots and sundry other articles.

AT 2 P. M.

The property of a gentleman who has left Bombay.

A Kattywar cow with calf.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHETWADY 1ST STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED ARDASEER DADE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 1st day of June, at 4 P. M. sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff viz, all that piece of Pension and T. x ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Khetwady 1st Street, otherwise called ardaseer Dady Street at Khetwady, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwar, without the Fort of Bombay registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No 296, and assessed under No. 257 and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Khetwady 1st Street, on the south by the house of Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Lavangia, and on the north by the property of Hormusjee Bomonjee Shroff.

The above property now yields a rental of Rs. 40 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL MEDICAL BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large collection of useful and valuable medical books, including numerous standard books on Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Materia Medica, and Botany, Anatomy and Physiology, and Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Natural History, and other allied sciences, Braithwaith's and Rankin's half yearly abstracts, of Medicine, Pharmaceutical and other Medical and Surgical journals, &c. &c.

The property of a medical gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view four days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Old Building Materials at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, opposite to Messrs. Richardson and Co.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 1st June 1875, at 1 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, a quantity of old building Materials, consisting of beams, posts, ladder planks, scantlings, battens, panes of glass, Venetian and panncled windows and doors, framings, copper lead and iron pipes, bolts, locks, chain, Porch-ader stone slabs, &c., &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plateware, thin Stem Glassware, Porcelainware, Garden Plants, Poultry, Rocking Horse, Carriage Horses, &c., at 17, Marine Lines, lately the property of Captain Gillmore, changing Residence.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd June 1875, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the whole of the handsome and richly carved drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, consisting of circular pier, card, side washing tables, &c., Oil mace sofas, reclining couches, sideboard, hanging argand and table kerosene lamps, single and double screens, Darpet and Cambay carpets, blackwood brass bound desk-box, writing and copying cases, thermometer dressing glasses, walnut and magic inkstands rocking horse, perambulator, valuable horses and carriage, poultry, cow and calf, childs Pony, &c. &c.

The property will be on view from the 1st June 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Captain Crocco, will sail as above on TUESDAY, the 1st June at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. GUY MANNERING, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and DIRECTED to PROCEED to DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th May 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ACCRINGTON, Captain Cunnitie, from Calcutta, are REQUESTED to SEND in their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed, without further notice, at their expense and risk. The Captain will be RESPONSIBLE for the CONDITION of any PACKAGE after it has LEFT the ship's DECK.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents Ship Accrington.

THE MONSOON IS COMING ! ! !

POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE "PHANTOM CHRYSTYS" AND D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

Also the much admired Sketch of "THE PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE WIVE."

CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS, HALF PRICE.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

As so many families were disappointed on Saturday night, and could not obtain admission at the Pavilion, there will be THREE FAMILY NIGHTS THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd June 1875.
THURSDAY, 3rd June 1875.
SATURDAY, 5th June 1875.

MONDAY, the 31st May, TUESDAY, the 1st June, and FRIDAY, the 4th June as usual.

NUMEROUS PRIZES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED EVERY EVENING.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN, 1871.

THE COUPON DUE 1st July next, is PAYABLE on and after 1st June at Rs. 2-5-3 per BOND.

M. LANDON,
Manager.

Bombay, 27th May 1875.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June 1875, at 3 P.M. to pass the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION :—

That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be and he is hereby APPOINTED AGENT of the Company in place of Messrs. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., who have in pursuance of the power conferred by Clause IV. of the Memorandum and Articles of the Company, alienated and assigned to him their appointment and the Commission and emoluments derived therefrom, and the said Nursey Kessowjee hold such appointment upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and that the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association shall be read and construed in all respects as if the name of the said Nursey Kessowjee were inserted therein in the place and stead of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., and other the person or persons forming the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ધરમશી પુનજાભાઈ & કો.

i. e. DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co.,

Bombay, 28th May 1875. Agents.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June, 1875, at 3 P.M. to pass the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION :—

That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be and he is hereby APPOINTED AGENT of the Company in place of Messrs. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co., the present Agents of the Company, who have in pursuance of the power conferred by Clause IV. of the Memorandum and Articles of the Company, alienated and assigned to him their appointment and the commission and emoluments derived therefrom, and the said Nursey Kessowjee hold such appointment upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company in favor of the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co., and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association shall be read and construed in all respects as if the name of the said Nursey Kessowjee were inserted therein in the place and stead of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., and other the person or persons forming the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ધરમશી પુનજાભાઈ & કો.

i. e. DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co.,

Bombay, 28th May 1875. Agents.

J. NEUBERG.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

GERMAN WINES, STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 13 0
Do. No. 1	„	„ Quarts	„ 14 0
BODENHEIMER	„	„ Quarts	„ 15 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„ 8 0
GEISENHEIMER	„	„ Quarts	„ 16 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„ 8 8
NIERSTEINER	„	„ Quarts	„ 18 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	„ Quarts	„ 21 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„ 11 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	„ Quarts	„ 28 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„ 15 0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

The BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, per doz. Qts.			Rs. 10
Ditto	ditto	„ Pts.	„ 6
PAUILLAC, Breakfast Wine, Superior		„ Qts.	„ 12
Ditto	ditto	„ Pts.	„ 7
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine		„ Pts.	„ 9
ST. JULIEN,	ditto Superior	„ Qts.	„ 18
Ditto	ditto ditto	„ Pts.	„ 10

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NEZMELYER, 1865, White	per doz. Qts.		Rs. 17
ERLAUER 1868, Red	„	„	„ 20
CHATEAU PALUGYAY, 1868, White	„	„	„ 20
Ditto ditto	Red	„	„ 20

SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, Dry	per doz.		Rs. 20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	„	„	„ 24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	„	„	„ 26
Yellow Seal, Pale, Delicate, very Dry	„	„	„ 28

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen.

PORT WINE.

Very Superior, Old, Full Bodied ....per doz. Rs. 24

BASS' PALE ALE BY STONE.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION to be held on the 12th proximo, the following proposition will be brought forward :—

Proposed by Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., seconded by F. M. Macleran, Esq—

"That as the present Municipal Act precludes the Municipal Funds from being applied to purposes other than those specified in the said Act, the Government of Bombay be requested to pass a short amending Act giving the Municipal Corporation of Bombay discretionary powers to expend such reasonable sums of money as to a majority of them, seem fit on such objects as providing for a public demonstration whenever a Member of the Royal Family of England visits Bombay, or on the occasion of a visit from the Viceroy."

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk Municipal Corporation, and Secretary Town Council.

Bombay, 29th May 1875.

IMPORTANT SALE.

WALLER & Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit for public competition *without reserve*,

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS,
ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH JUNE, 1875,
COMMENCING at 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The well known and VALUABLE HORSES, STATE and other CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLERY, STATE GEAR, &c., &c., &c., on account of the Estate of His Excellency the late Lord Hobart and of His Excellency's Staff.

For particulars see *Madras Times*, *Madras Athenæum and Daily News* and *Madras Mail*.

Madras Repository, Mount Road.

TO BE LET, a well-furnished Upper-storey Commodious HOUSE, situated at Breach Candy Road. Rent very moderate.

Also to be let, a Commodious Bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, situated at Malabar Hill, Kurruck Road, near Gibbe's Road, lately vacated by E. Deschamps, Esq. Apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE.

A First-class Palanquin Office Shigram. Price moderate.

1 Double-barrel Breech-loading Rifle, Dousall's Lock-fast, 12 Bore in Case, complete, with Forsyth's Sweeding Machine. Apply to.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

15 CARAT GOLD TOPPED JEWELLERY.

COLLAR STUDS.

PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Tortoise Shell Back, Rs. 2-8.

PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 2-8.

HANDSOMELY CHASED GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 3.

SHIRT STUDS, 3 TO THE SET.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 5 per Set.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Tortoise Shell Back, Rs. 4-8 per Set.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 4-8 per Set.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Tortoise Shell Back, Rs. 4-8 per Set.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, in Morocco Case, Rs. 5-8 per Set.

VERY SMALL PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 5-8 per Set.

CHASED GOLD BALL TOP, with Tortoise Shell Back, Rs. 5-8 per Set.

CHASED GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 5-8 per Set.

CHASED GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 5-8 per Set.

PRETTILY CHASED GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 6 per Set.

HANDSOME CUT PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, Rs. 6 per Set.

HANDSOME CUT PLAIN GOLD BALL TOP, with Tortoise Back, Rs. 6 per Set.

SLEEVE LINKS.

PRETTY GOLD OVAL TOP, with Cut Edge, in Morocco Case, Rs. 10-8 per Set.

NEAT GOLD OVAL CUT TOP, with Cut Edge, in Morocco Case, Rs. 10-8 per Set.

NEAT PLAIN GOLD OVAL TOP, with Cut Edge, in Morocco Case, Rs. 12-8 per Set.

HANDSOMELY CHASED PLAIN GOLD OVAL TOP, with Cut Edge, in Morocco Case, Rs. 12-8 per Set.

SOLITAIRES.

LARGE SIZE ROUND PLAIN GOLD TOP with Mother of Pearl Back and Patent Joint, in Morocco Case, Rs. 12-8 per Set.

MEDIUM SIZE ROUND PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, in Morocco Case, Rs. 10-8 per Set.

SMALL SIZE ROUND PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, in Morocco Case, Rs. 8-8 per Set.

VERY LARGE SIZE HANDSOMELY CHASED ROUND GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, in Morocco Case, Rs. 15.

MEDIUM SIZE HANDSOMELY CHASED ROUND GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl Back, in Morocco Case, Rs. 13-8 per Set.

SMALL PLAIN GOLD TOP, with Mother of Pearl, Back and Patent Joint, in Morocco Case, Rs. 7 per Set.

SETS.

PLAIN GOLD TOPS, with Bevelled Edge and Mother of Pearl Backs, comprising Collar Studs, Solitaires, and Set of Studs in Morocco Case, complete, Rs. 15 per Set.

PLAIN GOLD BALL TOPS with Mother of Pearl Backs, comprising Collar Studs, Solitaires, and Set of Studs in Morocco Case, complete, Rs. 15 per Set.

HANDSOME ONYX TOPS, set in Gold with Mother of Pearl Back, comprising Collar Stud, Solitaires, and set of Studs in Morocco Case, complete, Rs. 17-8 per Set.

HANDSOME WHITE CORNELIAN TOPS, set in Gold with Mother of Pearl Back, comprising Collar Stud, Solitaires and set of Studs, in Morocco Case, complete, Rs. 15 per set.

VERY HANDSOME CLOUDY MOTHER OF PEARL TOPS, set in Gold with Mother of Pearl Back, comprising Collar Stud, Solitaires and set of Studs in Morocco Case, complete, Rs. 20 per Set

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. packets, at Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per lb. Apply D. P. BATHA & Co., 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN WOMAN to proceed to England in charge of Children. Apply to KING, KING, & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

BADHAM AND COMPNY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
DeckSuits	10 to 16 8	Children's White Cotton Socks from doz.	6-8 to 12 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Overland Suits	26 0	Heather Merino do	6-8 to 13 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Cash Bags	6 12
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Travelling Rugs	3-4 to 4 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Carligan Jackets, very warm	3-8 to 12 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8
White do.	4 8	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Air Pillows	5 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Travelling do	1 8
English Cambric do.	4 0	Blanke's	each 10 8	English Feather do	7 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Razai or Quilts	5 8	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0
Spun Silk do.	11 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-0 to 21 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Cotton do.	13 0	Cotton do.	15 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8	Sponge Bags	3 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Do. Straps	3-8 to 5 8
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Warm do.	15 8	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Champagne Taps	8 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Linen Flaxed Collars	0 12	Pocket Knives	2 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8	Linen Collars	doz. 6 0	Marine Soap, 2 cakes for	0 12
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	„ 5 0	Shaving do. Stick	1 0
				Overland Chairs, best Beech	6 to 12 8
				Warm Gloves	1 8
				Mits	1 8
				Mufflers	2 12
				Pins, Scarf	1 0
				Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
				Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
				Sponge Bags	1 8
				Sponges	3 8
				SoapBoxes	1 0
				Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
				Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
				Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
				Do. Brushes	0 10
				Nail Do.	0 12
				Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	3-8 to 12 8
				Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
				Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 8
				Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
				Champagne Taps	8 8
				Pocket Knives	2 8
				Marine Soap, 2 cakes for	0 12
				Shaving do. Stick	1 0
				Overland Chairs, best Beech	6 to 12 8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

LONDON HOUSE,

(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
TAILORING, SHIRT-MAKING & GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. COOK & CO.

IN opening the above ESTABLISHMENT respectfully solicit the patronage of the RESIDENTS of BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL and trust, by strict attention and keeping nothing but genuine articles marked at the lowest possible price, to merit their support.

PRICE LIST.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Super-fine Black Ladies' Cloth, Worsted and well-finished	70 0
Frock Coat of same	60 0
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, Wool Dyed very light, lined throughout Silk, and finished in the best West-End style	80 0
Dress Trousers of the best Angola Kerseymere very light and elastic	22 0
White Vest of the best Diamond and Ribbed Marsala each	5 8
Morning Coats for Visiting, of the New Blue and Black Ribbed or Checked noating and finished in superior style from	28 0
Vests to Match from	6 8
Frock Coat finished in same style	50 0
A Variety of fancy mixed Coatings, very light in texture from	25 0
Vests to Match	5 0

TROWSERS.

A splendid assortment of the newest Goods

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 29TH MAY, 1875.

MARKETS closed for the holidays.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value pah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
32,000	1,000	all	71 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	30 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	735
5,325	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
20,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	275
40,000	2221	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	225noom
60,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	163
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	106
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	600

PRESS COMPANIES.

1875	5,000	2,250	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,350
900	2 000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	50	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
184	1,000	11,000	2 0 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	635
185	500	all	60 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	570
200	5,000	all	100 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,300
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	350
1,602	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	140
470	1,000	all	27 p.c.	Carwar Company	857
220	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	130
500	1,000	all	170 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,800
600	200	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
180	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,550
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
200	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	400
1180	...	1,500	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	400
1235	250	250	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	440
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld	1,200
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	1,100
250	500	all	100 p.c.	Samson Press Co	565
400	50	12	125 p.c.	Scindia Press Co	265
1,000	176	...	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	900
152	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	100 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

Per share for the last year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	8 p.c.	Colaba Land Co	1,320
7,500	125	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	725
2,000	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	219-8ths	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	10 6-8ths	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
...	£10	6 3-4	do.	Ditto
...	£20	21 1-2	do.	Ditto
...	£17-6	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co
...	£17-6	10 9-16	do.	Do. New £10 Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
800	5,000	all	300 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,900
200	2,000	all	5 0 p.c.	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Bombay United	1,095
2629	150	150	10 p.c.	Broach Mills	190
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	960
2,000	2,000	all	120 p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,25	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,005
1,200	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,120
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,010
750	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,115
...	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,140
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,130
2,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,140
3,000	625	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	675
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soondarjee Spinning	1,105
2000	1,000	250	31 1-2 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	276

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,000	12,500	1,500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,550
1,000	50	all	150 p.c.	Bomb y Gas Company	60
2000	500	300	27 p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	250	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	16
2,000	500	all	20	Prescriber & Co	250 xd
...	2 50	217	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation		
...	90	191	...	Bank of China
...	...	...	...	East India Bank

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th May as compared with that for 18th May :—

Liabilities.	18th May. Rs. A. P.	25th May. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,05,225 13 1	16,05,225 13 1
Treasury Balances	3,67,77,111 4 10	4,18,12,815 6 8
Total Deposits	1,86,65,817 1 4	1,88,69,787 15 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,28,300 9 11	3,78,774 4 2
Sundries	9,22,416 10 11	9,56,459 14 10
	Rs. 8,22,0 ,371 8 1	8,82,23,183 5 10

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,41,66,297 8 9	1,41,52,906 14 9
Loans on short Notes	79,42,490 13 3	77,24,232 12 3
Credits on ditto	82,16,677 13 3	77,29,945 1 4
Bills discounted	3,41,99,269 6 11	3,35,83,826 0 2
Dead Stock	10,76,198 5 0	10,76,472 13 3
Stamps	11,746 14 5	11,352 14 5
Buildings with land	7,84,362 9 7	7,37,819 7 2
Sundries	27,657 11 9	27,684 11 3
Bullion	51,526 14 0	51,526 14 0
Cash at Head Office	1,13,34,472 7 0	1,45,50 946 6 8
Do. at Branches	1,54,77,460 9 8	1,71,56,434 5 8
	Rs. 8,22,01,371 8 1	8,82,23,183 5 10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Batavia, Captain Crocco, sailing on the 1st June at 10 A. M. For Marseilles,—Mr. John Saunders, For Genoa,—Surjeon Major and Mrs. T. G. P Martin, Mrs. H. de Laplace, and two children, Mr. L. Jahier, Mr. Lenton, Mr. Steiner, Mr. Miller, Mr. W. A. East, For Suez,—Mr. Goolsum Nuthum, For Aden,—Seven native Soldiers N. I. and three Native Soldiers 2nd Gr. N. I.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Accrington (s)	Christy	Calcutta, Apr 6.
28	Arethusa (s)	Feiglieni	Trieste, May 1.
29	Guy Mannering(s)	Mann	Liverpool, Apr 28.
29	Almora (s)	Vos	Liverpool, Jan 14.
29	Sunda (s)	Babat	Hongkong, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Ceylon (s)	Almond	Australia, &c.
	Arthur (s)	Mitchell	Liverpool.
	Ava (s)	Patterson	Coast & Calcutta.
	Centurion	Wilkinson	Liverpool.
	Lagi Acasta	Repetto	Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
25	Arabia (s)	Lewis	Kyouk Phyoo, May 21
	Star of Greece	Shaw	London, March 5.
	British Duke	Bokhart	B. in Furness, Feb. 22.
26	Ganges	Burgess	Liverpool, Feb. 13.
	Baroda	Ray	Liverpool, Feb. 9.
	Triumph	Kellywood	Cape Town, March 7.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
25	City of Paris	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
26	Precursor (s)	Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
26	Australia (s)	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 25th May 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

32nd Frontier Force—Capt H B McNeill, 2nd Squdron Officer, 3rd Sind Horse, to officiate as Sqdn Maj, vice Capt Peat proceeded on furlough to England.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment with effect from the 6th May 1875 :—

2th Regt N I—Jemadar Kristnaya to be Native Adjt, vice Shaik Meerzook promoted.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 26th May 1875 :—

Maj G C Grant, S C, Judge and Session Judge of Hyderabad Sindh.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

Lance Corporal W Walker, 1st Batn 2nd Foot.

No 4264 Serjt Peter Hunt, 60th Regt, in charge of the Military Prison, Poona, is transferred to the Unattached List.

The following orders are confirmed :—

32nd Frontier Force Order—Dated 14th May 1875 directing Capt Gordon, 3rd Squad Officer, 3rd Sind Horse to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, Lieut Smith, 1st Squad Sqdn and 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his own duties, and Lieut Monteith, 2nd Squad Subn as 1st Squad Subn, in succession to Capt McNeill appointed Offg Sqdn Maj, 32nd Frontier Force.

20th Regt N I—Regtl order dated 17th May 1875 directing Lieut Cooth, Offg 2nd Wing Subn to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties vice Capt Imig proceeded on sick leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col T E Hughes to Mahableshwar, from the 16th April to the 19th May 1875 on private affairs.

30th Foot—Major and Lieut-Col W Chamberlain, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

32nd Frontier Force—Capt W S Peat Bde Maj, to Kurrachee, for 30 days, from date of departure on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Indian Medical Dept—Surgn Maj R Bousted (in Medical charge 9th N I) to Bombay, from 22nd to 24th May 1875, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May. 26.)

Mr Henry Savage, Asst Mag and Colr, Bungpore, is transferred to Beerbhoom.

Mr William Dunbar Blyth, Asst Mag and Colr, Beerbhoom, is transferred to Midnapore.

Mr James Cattrall Price, Settlement officer in Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Colr under the provisions of Act VII (B C) of 1868 in that district.

Mr G L T Harris having resumed charge of the office of Additional Judge of Backergunge and Jessore on the forenoon of the 16th April 1875, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him, under orders of the 16th Feby 1875 is cancelled.

Mr John Nugent, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge of the Golaundo Division of the Pureedpore district is allowed leave for two months and seventeen days, under Section 24, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd April 1875.

The services of Mr A D Ellis, of Govt Telegraph Accounts Dept who was specially deputed to compile the grain and relief cash accounts of the Bograh district, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the P W Dept, with effect from the 31st May 1875.

Mr H C Richardson, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 5th May 1875.

The cash and grain accounts of the Purneah district having been completed, the services of Mr W R Dobbie are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Financial Dept, with effect from the 15th May 1875.

Mr R F Guise, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Backergunge, is transferred to Rungpore.

Mr Percival Nelson Langdon, Asst Mag and Colr, Hooghly is appointed, under Section 2, Act V (B C) of 1866, to be Controlling and Registering Officer of Hackney Carriages within the Municipality of Hooghly and Chinsurah, vice Mr W F Maren.

The Rev Albert Fentiman is appointed, under Section 7, Act XV of 1873, to be a Marriage Registrar for Calcutta, vice the Rev J Richards, resigned.

Mr F Lefeuvre is appointed to act as Head-Master of the Kishnaghur Collegiate School, with effect from the 1st May 1875, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Biressur Mitter, M A, or until further orders.

Surgn Maj Charles Egbert Wimond Beasley, M D, Civil Surgn of Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from or about the 1st July 1875.

Surgn William Day Stewart, Offg Civil Surg of Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code.

Surgn J Riddell, attached to the 41st Madras N I, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Cuttack during the absence, on leave, of Surgn W D Stewart, or until further orders, in addition to his own duties.

Mr N MacMichael is appointed to be a Comsr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta under Act V (B C) of 1870, vice Mr J C Murray, resigned.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, May 29.)

The Hon Sir Robert Stuart, Knight Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the N W Provinces, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd June 1875.

Mr H Blunt, Depy Colr and Depy Mag, Fraukhabad, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 11th May 1875.

Mr D D M Campbell, Asst Mag and Colr, Allahabad, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he availed himself thereof.

In supersession of the notification from this Dept, No 695 A, dated 19th April 1875, Mr D F Addis, Asst Mag and Colr, Azamgarh, 55 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th Sept 1875.

Mr V A Smith Asst Settlement Officer, Hamirpur, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 5th July 1875.

In supersession of the Notification from this Dept No 637 A, dated 9th May 1875, Mr F H Fisher, Asst Mag and Colr, Agra, privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, with effect from the 20th May 1875, or subsequent date.

The forty-two days' privilege leave granted to Mr C Donovan, Offg Joint Mag, Agra, by Notification No 573A, dated the 25th of March 1875, is hereby cancelled.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgn R A K Holmes, M D, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt, to officiate as Supdt of the Central and District Jails, Meerut, during the absence of Dr J W Tyler, or until further orders.

In exercise of the authority vested in him by the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 104, sections 7 and 16, His Honour the Lt-Govr has been pleased to appoint Mr A. Turner Pulsford Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the N W Provinces, to officiate as Chief Justice of the said Court during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon'ble Sir Robert Stuart.

Mr G C Smyth, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Mainpuri, to officiate as Dist Supt of police, Hamirpur, during the absence on furlough of Lt T J Ryves, or until further orders.

Mr S H James, Asst Mag and Colr, Allahad, to be Junior Secy to the Board of Revenue, N W Provinces.

Surgn G C Hall, in medical charge, 24th Regt, N I, to officiate as Civil Surgn, Jhansi, in addition to his other duties, until further orders, with effect from the 4th March 1875.

H M's Secy for State for India has been pleased to appoint Mr Samuel Alexander Hill, to be Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahabad, with effect from the 8th of May 1875.

Mr F McCarthy, Inspr of Police, Muzaffarnagar, held charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Muzaffarnagar, from the 31st March to the 9th April 1875, both inclusive.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr R J M Pocock, Dist Supt of Police, from Hamirpur to Benares.

Maj G W C Plowden, Offg Cant Mag, 1st class, from Bareilly to Meerut.

Maj C E Matthews, Cant Mag, 2nd class, from Meerut to Bareilly.

Mr J H Twigg, Joint Mag, from Shahjahanpur to Meerut.

H H has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified :—

Mr C H Roberts, Offg Extra Asst Comr, Lalitpur with the powers of an Asst Comr of the 2nd class, as described in section 3 of Act XVIII. of 1867 (The Jhansi Civil Justice Act.)

With reference to G O G G, P W Dept, No 708, dated 30th April, 1875, Lt H A Graves, R A, is posted to the Bareilly Subdivision of the Rohilkhand Provincial Division.

The services of Mr H K Nesbitt, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on probation, in charge of the Jaunpur Sub-division of the Allahabad Provincial Division, are dispensed with, with effect from the 31st inst.

Mr W H Longmore, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the Jaunpur Sub-division of the Allahabad Provincial Division.

Mr J Cleburne, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, returned on the 17th May from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 80 E-C, dated 16th April 1875, and assumed charge of the Cawnpore Sub-division, Allahabad Provincial Division, on the same day.

The name of Mr B Lynes, Temporary Overseer, 1st grade, is struck off the books of this Dept with effect from the 1st March, 1875.

Mr J R Green, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Rewlabad Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is transferred from the 6th to the 1st circle of Irrigation, and posted to the Etawa Division, Ganges Canal.

Privilege leave for two months and eighteen days is granted to Lt J L Macpherson, R E, Ex. Engr, Shikohabad Distributary Survey.

In continuation of N W Provinces' Irrigation Branch Notification No C 157 W, of 2nd Feb 1874, and under the powers conferred by section 5, Part II, Act VIII of 1873, H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to notify that the waters of the undermentioned streams in the Etawah Dist and their affluents will be applied to public purposes, and a water rate of Re. 1 three quarters per acre will be charged for all lands irrigated by canal water discharged into those streams :—The Sarson river. The Ashaia river.

Native Doctor Daniel Wilson, attached to the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, is dismissed.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 30th May, 4-10 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., Ther. 90.

CARWAR, 30th May, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N. W., Ther. 87, Bar. 29-90.

MANGALORE, 30th May, 4 40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. to N. Ther max. 89, min. 80, W. B. 87, Bar. 29-73.

VINGORLA, 30th May, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy wind W., Ther. 94

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 20th May, 5-5 P.M.—Time in transit 33 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 29th May to 8 P.M. of the 30th May were as follows :—

	min.	hr. min.
From Calcutta	0 44	0 5
,, Galle	0 50	0 40
,, Kurrachee	one in 28 minutes.	

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the same date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the evenal Branch Post Offices, will be 3-30 P. M., and register ed at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (3 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused."

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price to Subscribers, Rs. 2 per Copy ; by Post, Rs. 2-4. Subscribers are requested to remit the Price of the Copies subscribed for on delivery of the Books, as it is inconvenient to make out bills for such small amounts.

Price to Non-Subscribers, Rs. 3.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

We have endeavoured, in compiling this Record, to make it as complete as possible ; and with this object in view we have prefixed to the report of Mulharrao's Trial an Introduction giving a sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas under Peelajee Gaekwar down to the deposition of Mulharrao. In the Introduction is embodied the chapter of Mr. Aitchison's work (*Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds*, Vol. 6) describing the relations between the Gaekwars and the British Government from the accession of the dynasty founded by Peelajee down to the closing years of the reign of Khunderao.

We have also included in the publication the material portions of the Report of General Meade's Commission of 1873, which has not yet been published in India, although the recommendations of that Commission have been made the ground of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao.

Our short-hand report of the proceedings before the Commission of 1875 is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere ; and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel have been carefully revised.

The Reports of the Commissioners of 1875, the Resolution of the Government of India, and the several Proclamations issued by the Government of India with reference to the poisoning case, are all given in full ; and we believe that the Record contains all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the Revolution recently accomplished at Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COOKE—May 28th, at Nasik, the wife of H. R. Cooke, C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ACKLOM—May 23rd, at Mandla, C. P., Mrs. Acklom, of a daughter.

CLERK—May 22nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. Clerk, M. S. C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TULLOCH—MOSS—May 22nd, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. T. Macalister Thomson, Major Arthur Tulloch Offg 2nd in Command, 44th Regiment, S. L. T., to Miss Frances Lauretta Moss.

DEATH.

GAGE—May 24th, at Bangalore, Katie, the beloved wife of Captain Gage, 45th Regiment "The Sherwood Foresters."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1875.

OUR suggestion that India would be disgraced if she refused to bear the cost of entertaining the Prince of Wales during his stay in this country has met some favour from one or two native journalists, who recall Eastern traditions of the obligation of hospitality, and own that it would be a scandalous thing if India failed in the duty of giving a splendid reception at her own expense to her future King. An Anglo-Indian contemporary, however, the Calcutta *Daily News*, takes vehement exception to the argument that India, being a rich and, presumably, a loyal country, ought to be delighted to show her devotion to the Queen by the spontaneous liberality and magnificence of her welcome to the Queen's eldest son. India, he says, is not rich ; neither is she loyal. It is ridiculous to suppose that she sets any value on the English connection, which she hates and would sever at any moment if she had the power. She believes that the only effect of English rule is to make her grow poorer every year ; and, if she had any money to spare, there are plenty of useful purposes for which she might spend it to her own advantage, without throwing it away on the Heir to the Crown of England. Besides, the proposed visit is only meant to gratify the Prince personally ; and, if it has a political motive, it can only end in disappointment, for the natives will not think much of the Prince after they have once seen him, if we may judge by what they said of the Duke of Edinburgh :—"What, that the Queen's son—that little "black fellow?"—the Duke being sunburnt with his travels. This is plain speaking with a vengeance ; one might call it almost brutal in its candour ; and truth constrains us to add that it probably affords no inaccurate representation of the real sentiments of a majority of those natives of India who know or care anything about the Prince's visit. When we spoke of the loyal anxiety of the people of India to behold their future Sovereign, we merely used the conventional language which is suited to such occasions. Everybody will talk loyalty when the Prince comes, and there is nothing to be gained by not taking for granted the sincerity of such declarations. If, however, the *Indian Daily News* insists on having the whole truth about India's want of loyalty proclaimed from the house-tops, we should then contend that the Government ought to reply to the natives with equal frankness, and say : "Very well ; be as disloyal as you like. "But we are here as your rulers, and "we mean to remain here, and we consider "that we are the sole judges of how the revenue "of the country ought to be spent." It is obvious that, if the Calcutta paper's theory that the Prince's expenses should not be paid by India because of the unpopularity of English rule be sound, its application might and ought to be carried much further. On the same principle India might refuse to pay the salaries of the Viceroy and members of Council or the pensions of retired military and Civil Servants of the State. The Monarchy as an institution is upheld because politically it is worth more than the money it costs ; and, if the advisers of the Crown in England and in India think it desirable, in the interest of the Empire, that the Prince of Wales should visit Her Majesty's Eastern dominions, the expense of maintaining a suitable establishment for the Prince in India should form a legitimate charge on the Indian Treasury. The Prince ought not to be allowed to come merely for his own pleasure, unless reasons of State justify the trip. We are ourselves sceptical of the advantages to be derived from the Prince's presence in this country ; but it would have a bad effect if the visit were abandoned, now that it has been formally announced both by the Viceroy and by the Prince himself. We have, however, no hesitation in saying that, when he does come, the Indian Government should receive His Royal Highness with all possible magnificence at the cost of this country. India, with a revenue of 50 millions a year, can certainly afford once on a while to entertain royally the eldest son of her Queen. If all the expenses of the visit were defrayed by England, such generosity would have no appreciable effect in conciliating the good will of the natives of India. With regard to the question whether or not the Prince should accept presents, we believe it would be a good thing to abolish the native custom of offering valuable presents to illustrious visitors ; for it would be intolerable if members of the Royal Family were to come out here to recruit their resources by the acceptance of costly propitiatory gifts from native princes with grievances and enterprising speculators with jobs for which they wished to secure a powerful advocate.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce is doing a good service to the community by continuing its controversy with the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of Town Duties. In its letter of the 15th instant the Chamber, which desires that duties on necessaries of life and others which operate as transit duties should be abolished, goes to the root of the matter in declaring that, though the imposition of Town Duties to an unlimited extent is not permitted by law in the city of Bombay as it is in up-country municipalities, yet, "as the owners of "property are, from the constitution of the "Municipality, the interest most largely repre-"sented in the Municipal Corporation, it is "natural for that body to overlook the real "injury that is being inflicted on important "general interests by the imposition of town "duties and of taxes that operate as transit "dues, and to make others bear the burden of "taxation which should properly fall upon "themselves." This description of their selfish conduct will not be relished by the house-owners to whom the Government of Bombay has given the monopoly of municipal privileges in this city ; but it is in perfect accordance with facts. An eccentric Calcutta paper—the *Friend of India*—startled us the other day with the outrageously silly statement that Sir Bartle Frere had by his partiality for direct taxation ruined the Municipality of Bombay. Sir Bartle had no more to do with municipal taxation here than the man in the moon ; and it is not the fact that the Municipality was ruined four years ago. Mr. Maxwell's sensational statement, during the animated debate on Mr. Crawford's administration, that the Municipality was "bankrupt," was justifiable as a means of forcing the Bench of Justices to realize the serious position of their financial affairs ; but Mr. Maxwell of course did not intend to suggest that, whatever temporary difficulties might have to be overcome, the Municipality could not pay its way ; and, as we all know, this "ruined" city, though it did not compromise any of its debts, is now in a flourishing condition and enjoys excellent credit. The catastrophe of 1871 was personal, not municipal ; it had nothing to do with direct or indirect taxation, and must be ascribed entirely to want of prudence on the part of the Commissioner ; but, if anybody but himself should be blamed for Mr. Crawford's mishap, we should trace the origin of that fatal self-confidence which made him defy public opinion to his alliance with the house-owners, who supported him in every extravagance because he preferred imposing Town Duties on necessaries of life to increasing the house-tax. The sinister influence of this landlords' party has prevailed with the Municipality since Mr. Crawford's time. Mr. Pedder, though he wrote and talked more than all the Commissioners who had gone before him put together, and though like General Trochu he had his "plan" which he was in a perpetual state of nervous anxiety to get carried out, never had the courage to try if he could not get the money he wanted in an open way by attacking the house-owning interest. On the contrary, he let the landlords secure for themselves a double relief from taxation by reducing the percentage of the house-tax and at the same time lowering every year the assessment on which the percentage is levied. It has struck many persons as remarkable fact that the Municipal Reports tell annually the same tale of falling rents, while everyone can see with his own eyes that there is a great deal of building going on in Bombay, as if house property were in good demand ; but apparently this strange phenomenon is thought by Mr. Hutchinson, the intelligent Municipal Assessor, to require no explanation. While the landlords' interest is thus favoured, there is a marked tendency on the part of the Municipal authorities to derive a constantly increasing proportion of their revenue from Town Duties ; and so determined are they to cling to these duties in some form or other that recently, when Mr. Pedder wished to please the Chamber of Commerce by abolishing a transit duty on timber, he proposed to substitute for it a duty on firewood. He was then checked by the intervention of the Town Council ; and we believe that both among the councillors and the members of the Corporation there is a growing desire to fight again the battle of direct against indirect taxation, and to try if the house-owning phalanx cannot be beaten. The carefully reasoned and judicious letter of the Chamber of Commerce cannot but strengthen the hands of that party in the Municipality which favours the introduction of an equitable system of taxation ; and we hope that those merchants who belong to the Corporation will not forget to advocate at Municipal meetings the sound doctrines preached by their representatives at the Chamber.

THE Report on Public Instruction in this Presidency for the year 1873-74 has just been reviewed by the Bombay Government in the form of a resolution signed by the Acting Secretary to Government, from which we learn that there is a deficit for the year of Rs. 39,192. The sums received from Provincial Grant and Local Funds amounted to Rs. 21,69,630, and the expenditure to Rs. 22,66,915, showing a deficit of Rs. 97,285, part of which sum, or Rs. 58,093, is met by the equivalent of the Abkaree cess, leaving the deficit of Rs. 39,192. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by the sum of Rs. 68,428. The results shown for this expenditure are the opening of 68 new schools, 21 of which are Government institutions, and making an addition of 7,049 scholars, or a total increase of scholars for the whole 68 schools of 10,181. These figures, however, show a remarkable falling off compared with 1872-73, when 332 new schools were opened with an addition of 13,226 scholars, but the 21 Government schools last year opened added a larger number of scholars than the 228 new schools opened in 1870-71. The increase to the Educational Cess has mainly contributed to the increase of education in the Presidency during the last

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS NEAR RANGOON.—COLONEL HAMILTON SHOT DEAD.

ALLAHABAD, 30TH MAY.

Last week Mr. Davidson, District Superintendent of Police, Rangoon, was wounded by dacoits. Colonel Hamilton, officiating Inspector-General of Police, went ont in person to the Pegu district. He, with Mr. Baikes and the police, were attacked before daylight on two sides Colonel Hamilton was shot dead through the heart. His corpse was brought into Rangoon and was buried yesterday.

Two notorious dacoits have been killed, one captured and four escaped unarmed.

There is distress among the Karens.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

LONDON, 29TH MAY.

The following appointments have been gazetted:—

TO BE FIELD MARSHALS.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, G.C.B., and the Marquis of Tweeddale.

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.

Generals Sir Thomas Reed, K.C.B., Lord Rokeby, K.C.B., and Sir John B. Gough, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-Generals Sir C. J. Van Straubenzie, K.C.B., Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B., Charles Stuart, Sir John Garvock, Sir N. B. Chamberlain, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., and Sir Alfred H. Horsford, K.C.B.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF THE BATH.

Lieutenant-Generals Burke Cuppage, Hon. George Cadogan, Sir Francis Seymour, C.B., William O'Grady Haly, C.B.

Major-Generals E. A. Holdich, C.B., E. B. Johnson, C.B., Henry Daly, C.B., and J. C. Browne.

TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

Lieutenant-Generals W. R. Faber and David Pott.

Major Generals C. L. B. Maitland, W. C. Forrest, Richard Hamilton.

Colonels James Conolly, G. B. Milman, H. L. Bruce, H. H. A. Wood, F. A. E. Loch, H. R. Burne, C. T. Aitchison, Mark Walker, F. G. Pipon, A. A. Nelson, P. R. Ross; H. C. Chermeside, Hugh Rowlands, F. E. Appleyard, Thomas Maunsell.

Lieutenant-Colonels T. C. Hamilton, W. T. W. Frennes, C. H. Ingilby, Joseph Jordan, Philip Ravenhill, G. S. Gough, G. Hutchinson, H. D. Prendergast, H. E. H. Burnside, and Surgeon-Major C. M. M. Miller.

CAPTAIN BOYTON.

On his recent successful trip across the Channel, Captain Boyton started from Cape Grisnez, reaching Dover in 24 hour ons, and arriving there, was only slightly distressed.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

The coal miners' strike in South Wales has terminated, the men having accepted a reduction in wages of 12½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 28TH MAY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	48,000	bales.	
Do do	Surats	13,000	do
Do do	Imports of Cotton....	41,000	do
Do do	Surats	3,000	do
Do do	Stock of Cotton....	970,000	do
Do do	Surats....	178,000	do
Do Stock of Cotton in London.		106,375	do

Surats during the week have been freely offered and prices have been in favour of buyers.

LONDON, 28TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

The Manchester Market has been dull and drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings	Nominal
8¼ lbs. Do.	8s. 10¼d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 105

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 30TH MAY. 9-10 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Sindh from China, arrived.

We hear that a telegram has been received stating that the monsoon burst at Galle on Tuesday the 25th instant.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday last reduced the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

The *Indian Mirror* says that Babu Akhai Kumar Rudra, one of the Bengali gentlemen now residing in London, has just embraced Christianity.

We hear that Mr. Melville, *alias* Shaik Abdool Rayman, will proceed to Mecca, after the monsoon, and that it is not his intention to return again to India.

Cozy gup telegraphed to the *Madras Times*, is that the Queen declines sanctioning the appointment of the Duke of Buckingham as Governor of Madras.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVIS, now at Baroda, has been attached to the 22nd N. I. Regiment as second in command. In consequence of Colonel Jacob's departure, the full command of the Regiment is vested in Colonel Nuttall.

A REPORT comes from Mussoorie that the Roorkee College has been temporarily broken up on account of cholera having appeared among the students; many of the students have rushed up to Mussooree eager to lose no opportunity of spending a few days at, and joining in, the gaieties of that place.

CHOLERA is reported to have broken out in Trichinopoly. The locality in which it has broken out is Marsackpettah, where the regimental bazaars are located, and the most careless observer will find in this portion of the town a state of things that is well calculated to nurse epidemics.

MR. W. G. PORTER, assistant superintendent of police at Akyab, who had gone to explore some of the old trade routes to Upper Burmah, and about whose safety some apprehensions were felt, has, the *Arakan News* tells us, returned safely to Akyab. The results of his explorations are not as yet known.

THE Ranee Jumnabaee has been indisposed during the past week. Surgeon-Major Boustead, who has been chosen by the Ranee as her medical adviser, has attended Her Highness both at the Moti Bagh and the old Palace on several occasions recently, and we are glad to understand that Her Highness' indisposition is only temporary and slight.

THE crop and weather reports for the N. W. Provinces for the week ending the 29th May, differ little from those of previous weeks. Storms and slight rain are stated to have occurred in some districts, food is cheap and the Rabi outturn is estimated at about two-thirds of an average. The health of the Province is good, there is no report of cholera from any district.

MAJOR GOMPERTZ the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bangalore, has obtained sanction for the entertainment of Prosecuting Inspectors for each of the Districts of the Province and the appointments are open to those men that have passed the higher and lower criminal tests. The measure seems certainly to be a good one, the local paper remarks, as it will tend to bring many a delinquent to justice.

SIR WILLIAM JERVOIS, the new Governor of the Straits Settlements arrived by the French mail steamer on the 8th inst. at Singapore and was sworn in by the Chief Justice at the Town Hall on Monday the 10th inst. The ceremony was the most ingenious and novel of all contrivances for making landsmen independent of the ship on which they may happen to be afloat, should any fatal disaster happen. This craft has been tried between Blackfriars and London Bridge, and apparently with complete success. That success, it should be added, begins at a very early point. First of all the men walks down to the pier with his boat in his hand, or under his arm, as if it were an unwieldy umbrella, rolled up in a small bundle; then he unpacks it, pulls it out to its full size, and transfers it to the water, were it floats with duck-like facility. The specimen lately tested was eight feet long, and three feet wide when open, but only five inches when collapsed and in the bundle or portmanteau form, the weight being forty pounds. We are not, of course, prepared to say that all risk of failure in this case is past, or that the trials have been of a thoroughly exhaustive character, and it is obvious that a boat which might do very well on the Thames above London Bridge, may prove of little use on the Atlantic or among the mountain billows of the Bay of Biscay, or even in the English Channel. But there is nothing *prima-facie* improbable in the idea of success under any conditions, for the collapsible boats can be made of a size large enough to hold 300 men; and moreover, each of them has the air compartments which give the buoyancy isolated from one another, so that a hole knocked in one would not sink the craft, but only make it somewhat heavier in the water. They are to be tried on the Arctic expedition, and this should settle the questions of handiness and availability. The great point, however, to be kept in mind is that, if even passably successful, they will solve one of the most difficult of all the problems attending the employment of boats or rafts at sea—namely, that of stowage on board ship. The chief reason why more and larger boats are not carried in all emigrant vessels is that they take up greater space than can be spared without serious inconvenience. On deck they hamper the movements of the sailors, and thus they are reduced in number. But once make a boat which is not an actual encumbrance, and there will be no excuse for an insufficient supply of them. Now the collapsible craft is warranted to lie flat against the bulwarks if required, and, by a very simple arrangement, it can fall outwards and backwards, opening as it goes, equipped for all necessary purposes. If these promises can be fulfilled, life on the ocean wave will lose half its terrors; every family may carry its own "patent collapsible," and be independent of all the elements; while persons who are not gregariously disposed may indue a full suit of "Boyton," and bob up and down on the heaving billows until assistance arrives.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

CLIMBING BAO MALUNG.

[FROM BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT OF THE "*Pioneer*."]

MATHERAN, 24TH MAY.

"The way up," said Brown, "is cut out of the face of the sheer rock, and the steps have nearly all been blown away." "Yes," continued Jones "and in some places you have to pull yourself up by your hands in holes cut in the rock, because there is not even foothold left; and in one place you must cross a ridge with 5,000 feet drop on both sides, and so narrow that you cant walk but must go over straddle-legged; and there is nothing but precipices everywhere." But I found neither Brown nor Jones had been up Bao Malung, of which they spoke, and had learnt all they knew from Robinson.

Bao Malung is one of the strange cathedral rocks near Matheran, crowned with two forts, and after what I had heard from Brown and Jones I went up last Friday having delayed two years during which I had made innumerable engagements with innumerable friends to explore the mountain, all of which engagements either I or my friends of course broke. I got to the village at the foot of Bao Malung, nine miles from Callian, about half past six in the evening, and at once began to search for a guide. Two we speedily got: one, an old grinning fellow to carry a tiffin basket; and another, a young grinning fellow, to carry a bed. But on questioning the latter in regard to the ascent to a Mahomedan temple three-fourths of the way up, and they refused directly to take me to the fort; only Kunbhis, they said, went up there, the road was so bad; Mhairs never went. Now, they themselves were Mhairs. So we searched again for a Kunbhi, but not one could be found, and I started with my two Mhair guides. Bao Malung slopes gradually from the valley as if it were going to end as last in a point, three-fourths from the slope suddenly stops in a thick plateau of forest trees, and from this plateau rises up perpendicularly a long, high, narrow mass of precipitous rocks. The temple is on the plateau, the forts on the top of the precipitous rocks. I found a most excellent room in the house of the Mahomedan priest wherein to eat, and one capital place outside wherein to sleep. But I had no salt and no butter and no cheese, little more than four ounces of bread, so did not much enjoy a leg of mutton I had brought for dinner, and just as I fell off to sleep, the Mahomedan priest began chanting violently his evening prayers, and before it was light he began chanting violently his morning prayers, so I neither ate nor slept so well as I had expected. The next morning, at half-past five, I started for the forts; only one of the guides could be found, and he after showing me from where the way up began, refused to go again into the jungle. I climbed up at first over some broken rocky *debris* and loose earth till I reached the face of the rock above, and then found that the road did continue, as Brown and Jones had said, by steps cut out of the face of the rock, and that even an attempt at ascent had been made to blast away these steps. But the steps followed a cleft in the face of the rock, so that the path, though steep and broken, was wide, never more than three feet. This led on to the top of the lowest ridge of rock whereon was the first fort. The ridge was not more than thirty or forty feet in width, and had been fortified on both sides. From the ridge you enter the first fort through into the rock, and there were two, near the side of the rock square holes cut straight down, with sloping narrow outlets cut through to the precipice, so that men, I suppose, should crouch down in the holes and shoot those who might walk up the two or three hundred feet of precipices below—an impossibility, I should think, even to monkeys. The place looked absolutely impregnable. The second fort was on a still narrower and still higher ridge. By way it got was this. I followed the path along the first ridge, till I came to the second ridge, and then for some distance the path ran along a level ledge on the side of the second ridge, till a second series of rising steps appeared. I think the trouble of the climb was the last as the ledge is rapid if only by the strangeness of the path. At the point where the second series of rising steps is first reached is the path most exceptional. Ladies may go up and down going up for the first time to stand for some minutes at that point, look at the view and study his position. The ledge along which the path squeezes itself is very narrow, perhaps not more than eighteen or twenty inches. Below, for some hundred feet, is a steep slope of rock, and then clumps of trees, patches of yellow grass, and broken rocks, sloping sharply to the valley. Above is a rock perpendicular, or rather sloping overhead the wrong way from the perpendicular, and in front the path to be traversed; broken narrow steps rising sharply on the face of the rock, seeming here and there to be blasted so completely away that only the smooth face of the rock is left. There is no doubt the path from here is dangerous. But appearances are not always to be trusted, and the reason I think a man should pause at this point, *the first time of going up*, is because then only will he be able to flatter himself he is about to encounter danger, his first journey up the steps are proving incontestably that, bad as they look, they are safe. In some places indeed the steps are almost gone, but there is always foothold; and where the rock overhead bulges out uncomfortably, there are deep holes cut above the path for the hands to hold on to. I could not find my place where the way crossed a ridge with a drop of 5,000 feet on both sides, and so narrow that one had to go over straddle-legged; but Brown and Jones had said, near the second fort the path went over a little isthmus where one could see down into the valley on both sides; here, however, there was three feet of width for foot-hold. The second fort is simply a large oblong room, with high walls, now roofless and surrounded by a low, still thicker wall forming a narrow courtyard. The fort crowns the extreme summit of Bao Malung, and near it—the ridge is narrower in fact than in point—but no two things on it can be far from one another—are three large tanks cut out of the rock, and now full of stagnant, green-surfaced water. From this height the other cathedral rocks appear on the one side, closing round in a half circle, as they have served fantastic scene; the mountains with their curious pinnacles of strange, sharp forms, looking as though constructed by art, by, some mysterious art of some mysterious people for some mysterious purpose. Bombay, too, can be seen on another side and the sea far beyond. I was pleased with the idea of having gone up this place alone; and, jolting back to Callian on the springless bullock-cart, almost managed to persuade myself that there was danger, which there was not in the ascent. I had heard, too that very few had climbed to both forts. When therefore I got to the station, I entered into conversation with the station-master about my exploit. He did not seem so surprised as I felt he ought to have been, so I asked him if he had heard of any one else going up? "Anyone else?" he replied, with, I am bound to say, a somewhat contemptuous expression. "Any-one else? why, gentlemen are always coming here and taking bullock-carts to go up." There was a want of appreciation in that station-master.

A RIFT IN THE KURRACHEE BREAKWATER.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE Kurrachee breakwater and its results in maintaining a sufficient scour to keep down the once formidable bar, and securing a good harbour for the ports of the Punjab and Scinde, have come to be counted amongst the engineering triumphs of the day. After all that has been said, spent, and done, to make the Kurrachee harbour works a great and permanent success, we cherish strong faith that this end has been nearly attained. But just now when another large harbour work is to be undertaken at Madras under the advice of the same experienced and able engineer (Mr. W. Parkes,) and somewhat on the same plan as that of Kurrachee, it is only proper to mention that if we are correctly informed, a somewhat serious rift disclosed itself not very long ago in the famous breakwater of the Scinde ports. Rumours have been afloat, we believe, of been divers reports and letters, more or less confidential between the Scinde Executive Engineers and the magnates in the Public Works palace at Bombay; but we believe this is the first public mention of the untoward incident. Our information is not exact as to the time when the slip or cleft was discovered. What has happened is that the outer portion, reaching nearly half across the pier or mole, has parted from the inner half, which fortunately stands quite firm. The rent thus made varies from two inches to nearly a foot wide: but what gives a more ominous aspect to the severance is, that this detached outer portion may be seen to move with the heaving tide or swell outside. The method taken to arrest the possible outshoot of the concrete is simple, and has so far been effectual. Certain gaps or interstices happened to be left in the 27 ton blocks of concrete, of which the mole is built, and these have served conveniently as grooves in which to place strong teak posts or piles which are connected by strong chains to the inner and still firmly standing side of the structure. As to the causes of this untoward settlement or partition, the subject affords scope for surmise. The more obvious explanation is that the force of the surge or the suction of the ground swell that sweeps along the Mekran Coast has drawn away much of the rubble, which, thrown down by thousands of tons, furnished the base on which the huge blocks of concrete were so carefully placed and down wards, and leaning backwards on each other at an angle of fifteen to twenty degrees. It is also conceivable that the action of the tides and currents has been of a sufficiently scouring nature to fetch away the sand or shell debris on which the rubble was thrown. But to accept this solution would be to allow for the deterrive action of the sea being in operation at a much greater depth than is usually found to be the case. At any rate the flaw in the Kurrachee breakwater must engage the close attention of the engineers responsible for the Madras harbour project.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY BY THE ACCOUNTANT OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS AT YOKOHAMA.

(*Japan Mail*, April 24).

THE absence from their place of business yesterday morning of Messrs. V. Gastell, accountant, and W. S. Seaby, Sub-Accountant of the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," and other circumstances which gave colour to the apprehension felt with regard to their non-appearance, led to an examination of the Bank chest when it was discovered that some 37,000 dollrs. were deficient. On further enquiry it was found that a three-masted schooner named the Iris had recently been purchased by C. Adds, an employe in the Billiard Room of the Grand Hotel, for a sum of 11,000 dollrs! that she had been hurriedly equipped for sea and that the thieves and their accomplice had engaged a captain, a person named Withers, two European officers and a crew of 12 Malays, clearing out ostensibly for some port in the Philippine Islands. Those who had last seen the accomplices had reason to suppose that they must have embarked, shortly after midnight, although, at an early hour on Monday morning, the vessel was still visible in Mississippi Bay. So much being ascertained steps were at once taken to secure the apprehension of the fugitives. To this end the Sea Gull Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co's small steamer, was chartered and warrants obtained from their respective Consulates for the arrest of the criminals. Warrants were also issued for the apprehension of Adds and Withers as accessories to their flight, and furnished with these White, British Consular Constable was despatched in the steamer. And as it was reported that the schooner was armed, and that resistance might be expected, Captain Woollcombe granted a boat's crew of six men of the Thalia under charge of an officer to strengthen and, if necessary, protect the civil authority. With these and accompanied by Mr. Fagden and a pilot the Sea Gull left the harbour at shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday.

At about ten o'clock last evening the Sea Gull, returned to Yokohama bringing intelligence of the capture of the robbers. The Iris had reached Kaneda Bay where she lay becalmed. On the approach of the steam-launch at short six o'clock Swaby and Cantelli descended to the cabin and shot themselves, the former through the heart and the latter through the brain, and Adds threw himself into the sea hoping to reach the shore. He was at once captured and the vessel being taken in tow was brought back to Yokohama where she was placed in charge of H. B. M.'s Consul. It is believed that the money is safe. Cantelli, who survived his self-inflicted wound some hours, expired at 11. 30 p.m. o'clock last night.

At the inquest on the body of Swaby a verdict of *felo de se* was given by the Jury. The result of the process on Cantelli's body at the Italian Consulate has not been announced, but it can hardly be far different. Adds is in goal and Withers, the captain of the schooner, on bail pending the enquiry which will be made shortly into the complicity of one of both of them in the robbery. It is said that the Comptoir will recover 20,000 dlrs. of the money carried off, but it is probable that their loss will be greater than was at first estimated. The two men were in receipt of good salaries, but losses in the betting-ring and in gambling-houses were their ruin. The occurrence has given a dreadful shock to the settlement.

THE *Japan Mail* published at Yokohama contains the following article in this strange affair:—

Within the twenty-fours which elapsed between Monday and Tuesday morning last, a crime was discovered in this settlement and a tragedy enacted in its vicinity, which will leave an indelible mark on its history. The voluntary actors in the tragedy were the perpetrators of the crime, and their guilt, which might have been expiated by punishment, was enormously increased by the means employed to evade it. The crime was robbery on a large scale, the dread of punishment dictated suicide, and all that offended and outraged justice could do was to pronounce a terrible verdict, which is omitted, indeed, although not much, with which it could not deal, but stamped the second as an inexpiable felony. Nothing so shocking as this has taken place in this quarter of the world within our experience, though appalling events of far greater magnitude and numbering many-fold more victims, have entered into the chronicle of events. There have been disasters by sea and on land. Rivers of blood have been shed by open assassins. Ships have foundered with full complements of seamen on board. But no such event as this has yet overtaken a community which we have to take as part in the business of enquiry. He is only going as escort to the delegates sent by Mr Wade. Now, assuming this statement to be correct, we must thoroughly concur with the remarks made thereon by our Shanghai contemporary Not even an Imperial edict will induce the Chinese to regard the position of the foreign and native official forming the party in their true light. It is all very well to say that the Native Government is quite sincere in admitting that the British official from the Commission, and that Sung is a mere guide and escort. In Chinese eyes Sung will be the commissioner, and Messrs Grosvenor and Baber will be merely his companions, appointed to report on what he may discover. It is so obvious on the fact of it, they will urge, that British officials can have no possible power over the Yunnan officials, that Sung *must* be the really powerful man of the party; and this once accepted as gospel, it is easy to see what mischief may ensue. The Chinese are already remarking in this Colony on the proof afforded by Sung's appointment that the Peking Cabinet does not deem the matter of very great importance, and this opinion will shortly become universal. No less than the manner of Sung's nomination more satisfactory. It appears that he is not appointed by the Tsungli Yamen at all, but by Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, in his capacity as Commissioner of Foreign affairs. This we hold to be a blunder of the first water so important a matter so important, no authority, save that of the Imperial Government itself, should be recognized, and it should be called upon not merely to appoint a delegate itself but to select one of the Princes of the blood, who would represent sufficiency to many a struggling young man in England of the highest abilities and education. Their birth, antecedents and employment entitled them to mix in a society where they would find encouragement, amusement and sympathy. They had everything to gain by steadiness, perseverance and an honourable course of conduct, as they had to lose by the opposite course. The folly of their choice was only equalled by that which characterised their crime. An argument for the insanity of both might almost have been constructed from the circumstances of the case. We know that in which they embarked only sailed within four or five hours of the time at which their duties demanded their presence, and when their non-appearance would have excited attention and excite enquiry. Truly do the gods infatuate, those whom they intend to destroy! Let anyone attempt to contrast the condition of mind in which an honest gladness of God-like spirit fills the prime of early life, would go down to his Monday morning work, with that in which these men saw that morning sun rise the last of which they were never to behold. Think of those previous weeks of stealthy crime, the dread of detection, the greater weight to bear with every fresh step in the accomplishment of the design, the sickening success. And then imagine the half hour during that calm, while the steamer was approaching on an errand which they must have understood so well—the last resolution—the last look at this fair earth—the last dreadful deed!

The unskilful hand with which we have touched this scene is the best guarantee we can offer for the utter distastefulness of the task. We have as little wish as art to paint either the acts or the emotions of these men on this terrible morning, and our purpose is one of a wholly different nature. It would be a mere affectation to attempt to disguise the fact that, at least with one of them, a long career of loss incurred in betting and gambling were the immediate causes of his crime and precursors of his fate. In an affair like this of which, from its very nature we were compelled to be ignorant, the none of the duties which common sympathy with other imposes, by mentioning these facts. Rather, perhaps, do we think ourselves specially interested in those who will be affected by this tragedy. For gambling must be regarded rather as vicious and demoralizing than criminal, so long as men repair by their own labour the loss they sustain. It is true that the passion, once fanned, rarely thoroughly seizes a man without ruining him. But in as far as it may be pursued at a man's own free will without detriment to the property of others, its law only takes cognizance of it as a question affecting the morals of the commonwealth whilst an offence against the property of others is treated in a very different manner. The first paths to these crimes therefore, though reprehensible, were not base like the embezzlement of money; and truth and charity alike may acknowledge this.

But there is every possible excitement and temptation to young men in this settlement to walk in these paths, which far from being deserted during its present prostrate commercial condition, are more thronged and active than better times. Of the many agencies which were the legitimate recreation and pastime of honourable gentlemen, have lost all the attraction which they possessed for those who found in them the pleasant excitement of a healthy rivalry, and an agreeable distraction from the cares of business. Practices are now deemed legitimate on the turf which would formerly have been hooted by the *habitues* of the lowest race-course at home. A system of race-lotteries, as conducive to and provocative of down-right cheating as the tricks of thimble-riggers, has eaten into the vitals of the sport, and destroyed the spirit of frankness and candour and manliness without which our national sports are but the pastimes of rogues and welchers. The habits of card-playing, which in former times were not work is indeed a cause, disappears before the craving for the excitement of gambling. The social instinct which is one great means of the advancement of true friendship, struck him severely while he was in the water. They sympathies which are the parents of the most unselfish, self-respect which makes men jealous of violating in their own persons the dignity of humanity, all wither and die under this horrid blight. Pleasures which are the relaxation of high pursuits and purposes are prostituted to ceaseless calculations of odds, and strained to estimate the speed and forecast the success of some new horse, whose reputation and performances displace those of our poets and philosophers, and whose relations to those who surround him give a local point to Swift's terrible satire. In any other part of the world when a man gives his word of honour, he is believed; here he is not. If a body of men in a good position in life are elected to control reckoning affairs, they are trusted, and no one ever dreams of charging them with conduct unworthy of honourable men. Here they simply are not trusted; and the men among them whose individual reputations place them beyond suspicion are regarded as the more ignorant tools of those whose names are openly aspersed. Whose fault this is we shall not pretend to decide; we only speak to the fact, which is as certain as that of our existence. We know that the demoralization of society is certain under these circumstances, and evidences of the fact stare us more unhinsingly in the face here than in great cities. The habits which conduce to self-respect and fortify men with an honest and defensive pride, cannot grow in such a soil. Six months have not elapsed since the suppression of the gambling houses, which, within a few days of our warning, were the cause of a horrible suicide, and now the spirit which they create and foster is responsible for a far more terrible instance of their effects. We can only see in this tragedy the natural growth of the soil we have prepared; and every one who is interested in the prosperity or reputation of this settlement, every one who has consented to affairs to administer which demand integrity and industry on the part of his employes, every one who has children around him whom he would preserve from contamination, and bring up in the paths of virtue and honour, every one who feels that we have the finest duty of example to the people among whom we have settled, and who see now in their own European community a vivid illustration of the disregard by ourselves of the obligations preached by those we have sent to teach them, should join with us in endeavouring to extirpate this noxious and detestable weed, by the side of which all really vigorous and healthy life withers and dies.

MANDALAY.

(*From the Correspondent of the Rangoon Mail.*)

13TH MAY 1875.—We have had great doing here, Lee Seh Tahee the robber chief who threatened to attack Major Sladen's party some years ago, and who had to be driven away by the friendly Panthays has arrived here. He left Bhamo in the King's steamer with about 90 followers and arrived here yesterday. He landed to day about 10 a. m dressed as a Chinese General and accompanied by about 30 gold umbrellas sent down specially from the Palace by the King. Two guns were fired from the King's steamer on his leaving, and three every honor was given to this villian who had done all in his power to thwart two British expeditions. Lee Seh Tahee is a short stout man of dark complexion and forbidding looking countenance. He is heavy made, and his low forehead makes him look something like one of the well fed convicts of some of your Burman jails. His mother is still in Bhamo and is said to be a pensioner of the King's. The treatment her son has received here as an honored guest of royalty would make one believe such possible. It is said that Lee Seh Tahee's visit to Bhamo was to get back the Panthays lately received at the British residency, and who have since gone down to Rangoon with Captain Cooke. He was too late for this, and the bazaar reports now are that he has come to form an alliance with the King in case he is attacked by the British. It is said that Lee Seh Tahee can offer the King about 5000 men as a first instalment, and that his counsels are to prevent any British expedition passing through Burmah to China. Whether Lee Seh Tahee will make tracks before the arrival of Sir Douglas Forsyth who is expected here to leave Rangoon on the Queen's birthday, I do not know, but if he remains here he may form an additional obstacle in the way of an amicable settlement.

Whether the British Residency at Bhamo is to be kept up or not I cannot say but I think for the honor of the British name some one else than a native Jemadar with guard might be left under the British flag. Mr. Ney Elias went up after Captain Cooke left but now he has returned, and the impression amongst natives here is very bad. They think that now times are troublesome we leave our post in charge of natives, and that officials are not so very different from their own, who put all work and danger on the common men. Captain Cooke was sick and Mr. Elias has not yet been regularly appointed by the Residency at Bhamo should be abandoned altogether, or left in charge of a competent English official.

Colonel Wyndam from Calcutta arrived here by the Talifoo. He is a guest of Mr. Sutherland's and it is said is going in largely for produce of all kinds, which is very low at present, and the gallant Colonel with ready cash may make many a good bargain. Fort building however seems to be the most paying speculation just now which is going on briskly under European superintendence; coolies are obtained easier than the D. P. W. get them in Rangoon but whether they are equally well paid seems doubtful.

The Ashley Eden on her last trip from Rangoon was I hear stopped near Menla by one of the King's Steamers, who enquired if she had any arms on board and after a look round, let her go on her voyage rejoicing.

I can hardly say what impressions are most prevalent here as to peace or war. The officials are strongly for war, but the majority of the people I think are wiser than their leaders and wish for peace. The King is turned about with every report, and is elated with this visit of the famous Chinese dacoit. He is quite wain enough to believe that the Chinese are going to help him against the English, and he has some idea that the Italians are also going to help him. Possibly Sir Douglas Forsyth's advent may make things look more favourable for peace, but at present in spite of all protestations of the King's to the contrary, his reception of Lee Seh Tahee makes me think he is intent on war.

THE MARGARY COMMISSION.

THE *Overland China Mail* published at Hongkong makes the following remarks:—the Shanghai *Courier and Gazette* publishes as a "rumour"—what we have good reason to believe to be a fact—that the Hon T. G. Grosvenor and Mr. Baber are to be sent to Yunnan authorised by Her Majesty's Minister to investigate the autrage at Manwyne. It further adds that Sung Paohwa will probably accompany them in the character of an escort. Regarding this latter statement the *North China Daily News* gives us some interesting information. According to that journal, Sung Pao-hwa is not a member of the Commission at all, and has to take no part in the business of enquiry. He is only going as escort to the delegates sent by Mr Wade. Now, assumnig this statement to be correct, we must thoroughly concur with the remarks made thereon by our Shanghai contemporary Not even an Imperial edict will induce the Chinese to regard the position of the foreign and native official forming the party in their true light. It is all very well to say that the Native Government is quite sincere in admitting that the British official from the Commission, and that Sung is a mere guide and escort. In Chinese eyes Sung will be the commissioner, and Messrs Grosvenor and Baber will be merely his companions, appointed to report on what he may discover. It is so obvious on the fact of it, they will urge, that British officials can have no possible power over the Yunnan officials, that Sung *must* be the really powerful man of the party; and this once accepted as gospel, it is easy to see what mischief may ensue. The Chinese are already remarking in this Colony on the proof afforded by Sung's appointment that the Peking Cabinet does not deem the matter of very great importance, and this opinion will shortly become universal. No less than the manner of Sung's nomination more satisfactory. It appears that he is not appointed by the Tsungli Yamen at all, but by Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, in his capacity as Commissioner of Foreign affairs. This we hold to be a blunder of the first water so important a matter so important, no authority, save that of the Imperial Government itself, should be recognized, and it should be called upon not merely to appoint a delegate itself but to select one of the Princes of the blood, who would represent sufficiency to many a struggling young man in England of the highest abilities and education. Their birth, antecedents and employment entitled them to mix in a society where they would find encouragement, amusement and sympathy. They had everything to gain by steadiness, perseverance and an honourable course of conduct, as they had to lose by the opposite course. The folly of their choice was only equalled by that which characterised their crime. An argument for the insanity of both might almost have been constructed from the circumstances of the case. We know that in which they embarked only sailed within four or five hours of the time at which their duties demanded their presence, and when their non-appearance would have excited attention and excite enquiry. Truly do the gods infatuate, those whom they intend to destroy! Let anyone attempt to contrast the condition of mind in which an honest gladness of God-like spirit fills the prime of early life, would go down to his Monday morning work, with that in which these men saw that morning sun rise the last of which they were never to behold. Think of those previous weeks of stealthy crime, the dread of detection, the greater weight to bear with every fresh step in the accomplishment of the design, the sickening success. And then imagine the half hour during that calm, while the steamer was approaching on an errand which they must have understood so well—the last resolution—the last look at this fair earth—the last dreadful deed!

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ATTACK ON FOREIGNERS NEAR QUINSAN.

(*North China Herald*, May 1.)

A VERY serious attack was made on some foreign gentlemen, near Quinsan, on Sunday. Mr. W. Cooper and Mr. H. M. Hagen had gone up on a shooting excursion. On Saturday afternoon, in shooting at a snipe, Mr. Cooper unfortunately wounded a Chinaman. The latter was hidden among some barley, weeding or doing something of the kind, and must have risen as the shots passed him. He was, however, very slightly hurt, only a few pellets having struck his face and shoulder which they barely entered skin deep. Mr. Cooper took him back to the boat, dressed the hurt, gave him some money, and sent him away contented. Shortly afterwards however, he was carried back by a crowd, who demanded dlrs.50 and would listen to no other proposal. Mr. Cooper offered to go with them to the magistrate at Quinsan, or Shanghai, but they would listen to nothing but dlrs. 50. He had not sufficient money, but to pacify them promised to obtain it, if a foreign boat came by; they cut the sail rope and eventually went away; but a large boat containing some twenty men armed with cutlasses and matchlocks remained alongside, and after payment of a healthy crew, foreigners moving. This boat went away at 5 a.m., and shortly afterwards the Tepao came down and renewed the request for dlrs. 50. Not having it, the foreigners could not give it; and pushed off into mid channel out of the way of the people who were beginning to assemble. Tepao shouted that he could not get the money, and the crowd ordered the lowdah to put in shore. He instead tried to sail away—the damage done to the ropes prevented sailing—when the people got into little boats, boarded the house boat, took forcible possession and brought her ashore. They knocked the lowdah overboard and struck him severely while he was in the water. They tried to drag Mr. Cooper out of the cabin, having run ropes with nooses at the end, over the house, with the object of strangling him if they could get one over his head. Planting his foot against the steps however he was able to resist their efforts for a time; Mr. Hague in the meantime guarding the back entrance. How it would have ended can be easily surmised. Two men could not long resist such a cr

SOCIAL ADVERTISING.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

"All trade, sir, is conducted on the aggressive principle in these times," said my intelligent barber to me as he clicked his scissors over my head. "Look at my 'Aqua Mirabilis;' if I hadn't advertised it down people's throats it never would have found its way to their heads, and there are royalties who would be as bald as billiard-balls at this day. You must advertise, sir. I don't like it, but I can't help it."

I thought of this when, later in the day, I met the world that gets up late, and noted its ways. Society has adopted the barbers judgment, and shows in all its actions the conviction that there is no salvation but in advertising. It is called, indeed, by the different name of being "known," but it is precisely the same thing. If you would "get on" you must begin by investing all your spare capital in loud and repeated assertions of the excellence of your social wares. Some who know the wares, and even some who do not, will laugh contemptuously enough; but if you only go on asserting long and loudly enough, even they will at last end by believing in them; while the majority of outsiders will believe at once without question or cavil. Take a man who wishes to be somebody in London. What is the advice that would be given to him by any person at all conversant with the methods of success? That he should take a house in Belgrave Square, buy a dozen expensive horses, give dinners, make costly wedding presents, be always ready to offer his box at the opera. All this amounts to an advertisement to the world that he has thirty thousand a-year, and that will make somebody of anybody as soon as it gets to be believed. It may not be true, it may be so little true that he may have actually dissipated the greater part of his money in publishing this advertisement. But he will reap the fruits of it all the same, and will henceforth be treated as the man or rather as the income he has announced himself to be, in spite of any proof to the contrary short of actual bankruptcy. For what you advertise yourself to the world to be, that to the greater part of the world you are and will remain.

Or take the case of a lady who desires to be held as one of the shining lists of Society. Nothing is easier, provided only (for this is always necessary) that she can afford the initial expense of a good advertisement of herself. Social advertising of this description consists solely in living in a large hou-e, giving good dinners, with security that the names when necessary shall be in the *Post*, and occasionally recognising the calls of friendship when influential persons are troubled by having inconvenient payments to make at short notice. Whoever will do this persistently and sufficiently is as certain to be accepted as any well-advertised pill is to be swallowed, first of all by those who don't know, but no less certainly at last by those who do. The merits of a pill or of a person have little or nothing to do with the matter. The way into people's pockets and houses is supposed to be difficult; yet a mere damnable iteration of the assertion that the given pill or person deserves it, will certainly at last open both and make them yield the desired reward. We all of us know many who have succeeded by no other means than this.

Take again the case of a mother with one or more daughters. They are endowed, perhaps, with every quality calculated to make mankind happy; but of what use is that unless mankind know of them? They, too, must be advertised; they must be brought out and exhibited at considerable cost in such places and manners as will secure for them the desired publicity. And even if they have no qualities at all, yet, if the advertising be done boldly and well, they are certain to go of at last. There are many invalids who are always wanting to try a pill of some sort; and if they find one always under their nose, they cannot choose but but swallow it in the end. No ordinary girl can go through two years of London dining, dancing skating and riding without an offer to take her at the trade price. And therefore it is that the proprietors of these daughters of property are so anxious to give it the advantage of the usual publicity. "Here she is, look at her, she is the one only Pain-Killer—no more medicine—a free trial allowed—patronised by all the nobility and gentry—a list of testimonials forwarded on application—this is not one of those pills that go wandering purposely about, it attends strictly to business—here, take it": and so somebody does take it, and is likely as not, finds it really has some of the virtues attributed to it. If not, *tant pis*; adulteration is one form of competition, advertisement is another. The money returned, and no change given.

All this is as it should be. Their are, no doubt, those who look with suspicion on advertising, and who are the less inclined to believe that anything is equal to the average wares of the same kind, precisely *because* it is so continually asserted to be superior. There are men who would rather pick a violet by the roadside on their way than go to their own nursery and buy the much-lauded exotic. The e indeed, are not to be dealt with by any amount of advertising. But they are few, and it would therefore be absurd to act for them. The world at large not only judges by the advertisement, but will not look, nor is capable of looking beyond it; and if some can afford the luxury of purchasing only the wares they know, most must be content with taking such as they find advertised.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

(*Times Correspondent.*)

PARIS, May 3.

Two volumes, entitled "La Guerre de France, 1870-71, by M. Charles de Mazade, the well-known writer of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, will be published in a day or two by Plon and Co. I take from them some figures of undoubted accuracy, the study of which is more instructive than the longest accounts which could be written of that terrible campaign. The contrast between the organization and measures of Germany and of France is very striking, and shows that under such circumstances the enterprise of the latter was a bold and deliberate suicide :—

"What was meant when we were assured that we were ready in a military point of view for this war which diplomacy had just brought upon us in a few hours? What was the real relation of the forces about to measure their strength? Marshal Leboeuf, it must be conferred, had left the Council in no doubt as to what he meant by that sentence, uttered with disastrous levity, *Nous sommes prêts*. He had fondly believed what he was almost able to perform 250,000 men in a fortnight, 300,000 in three weeks. No doubt, this was not all the French Army which numbered under colours, in round numbers, 567,000 men who might be raised to more than 700,000 men with the contingents of 1869 and 1870, to more than a million with the *Garde Mobile* created by the law of the 1st of February, 1868. Only these figures were in reality a mirage than a reality. The *Garde Mobile* did not exist, or at least was only sketched out in the North and North-East of a Paris; the contingent of 1869 on the 15th of July was no yet enrolled out; the recently-voted contingent of could not be ready come available by an accelerated summons till the 1st of January 1871; from the real and substantial kernel of the permanent Army had also to be detached all that had 3 destination in Africa, in the Civita Vecchia occupation Corps, the Gendarmerie, the Depôts internal service, fortresses, &c., or more than 220,000 men. Deduction after deduction made Marshal Lebœuf's campaigners fall to 300,000 men, and two arrive at that figure all available resources had to be drawn on, masses of reserve men to be hastily thrown into our regiments, improverished in effectives. Most of those reserve men were devoid of training not even knowing how to use a Chassepot. 250 000 men in a fortnight, 300,000 men in three weeks—such was the extent of every possible effort for the moment All beyond was unknown and uncertain. There was a first line of battle, there was nothing to renew or support it; for it was certainly not before some months that one could calculate on making fresh armies with the Cen cripts and Garde Mobile. It was a repetition of that Italian campaign of 1859, in which, with all the military forces of France, after leading 250,000 men beyond the Alps we could only muster rather over 100 000 soldiers at Solferino, with-ut being in a condition to oppose another army on the Rhine had it been necessary. No matter, once more we defied fortune, and did not despair of compensating numbers by confident impetuosity and by the rapidity of our blows. What were the Germans may say, no preparation had been made before hand, unless, perhaps, for the eventual embarkation of a few African regiments. Only on the night of the 14th of July were orders of mobilization and calling out reserves issued. From the 16th the movement of the troops had commenced, and from that moment, hour by hour, until the last day of July, until the first days of August, it was like a torrent of soldiers rushing from all sides towards the frontier to form that army about to be de-orated with the title of 'Army of the Rhine.' The plan of campaign, which the Emperor afterwards revealed in a pamphlet written under his inspiration or dictated by him, which at first he communicated only to Marshal Leboeuf, who had become Major-General on the 29th of July, and to Marshal MacMahon, charged with one of the chief commands, was founded solely on the possibility of rapid action. With the 300,000 men we flattered ourselves with having at hand in a few days we thought we could dash on the Rhine between Rastadt and Germersheim and force South Company to be neutral, and next, supported by Austria and Italy, which would then declare themselves, march to meet the Prussians, while a destruction force sent to the Baltic, finding Denmark an ally, would threaten Germany on the North. This was the wonderful combination counted upon to compensate the numerical inequality of the armies; but to risk everything on such a plan, which did not even foresee the possibility of defence, instead of attack, it was necessary at first to make that start. As much precision, and certainly as much promptitude, were necessary in the concentration movements, the preparations of military effective and material, in the calculation of time, forces, or resources, and here is everywhere unhappily displayed disorder, confusion, disintegration, the preludes of the most cruel miscalculations. . . . . Of the Railway Commission collected together by Marshal Niel and dissolved after his death, the Eastern Company, had fortunately retained the rules which had been elaborated, so that on the 16th of July, at the first summons, it was ready under the conditions of the rules of the Niel Commission which the Minister and doubtless forgotten. What it had not foreseen was that, when it had trains arranged beforehand for a battalion of 950 men or the battery of artillery, there were sent to it incomplete batteries, battalions of 500, 400, 350 men, for there were such; there were regiments of 1,200 and 1,300 men even in the Guard. . . . The same disorganization was apparent in all parts of the service The troops sent from Lyons or Marseilles to Alsace should have arrived completely equipped. To gain a day their departure was pushed forward, and they started without their baggage, and on arriving were destitute of everything. At Strasburg there were no means for supplying their wants. On all sides there were loud cries for camp materials most necessary to soldier, as well as for the most indispensable provisions. In certain places, as there were no bakers, the soldiers ate biscuit, which began to be wanting from the very first days; so much so, that the Major-General himself, crowning this series of complaints of which he might have taken his share, wrote 'I am in need of biscuit to march forward,' and then it was only July 29. During this time the Prussians were arriving after quite another fashion. Everything with them was done with order and precision. Determined not to compromise themselves in useless skirmishes and to avoid the inactive action, they had at the most some forces of little importance to watch our doings on the frontier. They also took care to protect their most exposed positions from sudden surprises. They then set to work entirely to [illegible] year . . . . . What were the forces which Prussia was preparing to bring against the French or on which at least she could reckon? The number of 900,000 men which had often been spoken of, and which the French Government know of, but doubtless treated as a fiction. This number was unhappily not so chimerical as was thought at Paris. North Germany alone with its 12 Corps d'Armée, in addition to the Prussian Guard, was and could be able to send in a few days on the march, thoroughly equipped and ready to take the initiative. 385,000 foot soldiers, 48,000 cavalry, and 1,284 cannon. To this first contingent were added the garrison troops, or those liable to be called out in time of war—namely, 115,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, 34,000 artillery; then the depot troops, 122,000 infantry, 15,000 cavalry, and 546 cannon. By comprising all, even the Hessians, who, though belonging to the South, were incorporated in the Northern army, the formidable array of 982,000 men and 209,000 horses will be arrived at, which more than half could immediately proceed to the frontier. The Southern States brought 200,000 men more. Bavaria could immediately furnish 50,000 infantry, 5,000 cabalry and 192 cannon in two Corps d'Armee. The active division of Wurtemberg was 15,000 infantry 1,500 cavalry, and 54 cannon. The active contingent of Baden was 11,005 infantry, 1,800 cavalry, and 54 pieces of artillery. North and South Germany could, united, march to battle with an army immediately ready of 462,000 infantry, 5,600 cavarly, and 1,836 cannon. This was assuredly an immense force against our modest array of 250,000 men wandering on the frontier in search of an enemy whom they could no find, once he was not there yet, and whose approach was so little anticipated on the day when he was met."

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

Two things are very noticeable in the present exhibition of the Royal Academy. At the outset the critic is compelled to record an almost complete abandonment of effort in the higher range of art. Here the evidence is not that of failure, but of desertion. We can recall no Academy collection during the last five years in which pictures that depend for success upon a knowledge of imaginative design have been so few or so unimportant. It will be seen, when the contents of the galleries come to be examined in detail, that this is no mere vague assertion, but an indisputable fact. There is no lack of excellent workmanship, and in one department at least the exhibition will compare favourably with many of its predecessors; the examples of idyllic painting, of the art which links together in perfect association graceful landscape and graceful figures, are many and admirable; but of the kind of painting that rests upon a profound understanding of the truth of human form, and of its fitness for the purposes of design, the exhibition is almost barren. This defect is no doubt in some degree connected with the second noticeable fact about the present collection—the failure of the Royal Academicians. The few out of the titled body who represent style in painting are themselves imperfectly represented. Mr. Leighton sends nothing of the first important; Mr. Watts, save in portraiture, is eminently unsatisfactory; and Mr. Millais has devoted himself almost entirely to portrait and realistic landscape. From the others we have work, either bad or good—and too often it is bad—but in either case not of the order to encourage or support the highest artistic pretension. It will be found, indeed, that with very few exceptions the Academicians almost entirely drop out of the exhibition. Neither the best nor the most popular works of the year are likely to be associated with their names, and in the presence of this lamentable failure of the titled painters the question of Academic privilege will probably reassert itself with renewed force. For the moment we are concerned with the higher elements of the exhibition, and we have not yet examined minutely all the contributions by Royal Academicians; but there is little risk of inaccuracy in stating that the very worst picture of the year is by one of the august body.

In the small class of pictures that attempt the triumphs of design two works by Mr. Poynter are remarkable. The pictures are companions, and in both the painters has employed only two figures. In the first, called "The Festival" (233), two girls are decking a temple with flowers. A ladder rests against the marble wall, upon which one figure stands while the other sits below to weave the garlands. What is noticeable in the picture is the studiously graceful arrangement of the two figures so as to fill the space at the disposal of the painter with a complex pattern of elegant line. At the moment chosen for the composition the girl who has mounted the ladder is bending downwards to take up a long wreath of flowers. Her left hand rests upon the side of the ladder, and her right arm is stretched at full length to take the garland. And this balance in the upper figure, which the painter has secured with perfect sense of reality in movement, is repeated and supported by the arrangement of the arms of the lower figure. Here the right hand is stretched upwards, carrying the wreath within reach of her companion, while the left hand, through which runs the cord that has bound the wreath, is held delicately poised in the air. There is a class of painting in which all grace of design is suggested by some passionate or dramatic theme that gives to every attitude a special and poetic significance. The beauty of the work in a purely pictorial sense is then combined with the beauty of the subject of which the picture is the symbol and expression, and the painter's invention thus performs a double duty. The work before us is not of this kind. Here there is neither passion nor character to express. The painter has devoted himself merely to the beauty of human form, and has chosen for his purpose a simple incident, demanding only simple movement on the part of the figures employed. The second picture, though modelled on a similar incident, is even stronger in execution. The figures here are of two men gathering fruit, and the title of "The Golden Age" permits the painter to show his power of dealing with nude form. On the side of design we would remark how the whole composition is bounded by a single curving line, and with what beauty the head of the upper figure is circled by the leaves of the pear-tree that stand in bright relief against the sky. But the chief superiority of the picture as compared with with the former lies in its system of execution. In "The Festival" the scheme of colour is Academic, and the treatment of the flesh tints dead and lifeless; but in these two nude male forms Mr. Poynter has given us most admirable work. The light and shade are evenly and scientifically distributed over the surfaces of the flesh, and the management of the colour is not permitted to disturb this beauty of modelling. Then, again, the laughing face of the lower figure gazing upwards towards the ripe fruit is an excellent example of expressional force. Finally, we would draw attention to the energetic drawing of the upper figure, who stands with the right leg stretched to its full length, the foot planted firmly on the ladder and the left knee raised with the limb boldly foreshortened. There are few English painters who could have treated the subject with equal technical power.

"An Eastern Slinger scaring Birds in the Harvest Time" (398), by F. Leighton, R. A., is almost the only other picture in which nude form is seriously studied. In the East labour is easily obtained, and to protect the corn from the ravages of the birds slingers are placed at different points in the field on raised platforms. Mr. Leighton has taken one of these slingers for the subject of his picture. The figure, almost nude, stands upon a rough wooden pier, just raised from the ripe wheat. By his side are the pellets of mud and a stone vessel of water. He is in the act of delivering a missile, and his right hand raised and thrown back holds the sling in momentary balance behind his head. The body is drawn up so as to rest wholly upon the right foot, the left leg is slightly advanced, and the left arm is poised idly in the air. In the distance another figure of a woman is similarly employed, but here action is suspended, and she is watching the effect of the shot. This picture aims at the highest and attains all but the highest kind of success. No one of artistic sympathies can fail to recognize the admirable intention of the painter, his evident desire to transfer the simple reality into pictorial design, and his no less evident perception of the value of his subject for the purpose. In the right hand, elegantly placed and yet truly imitative of the natural movement of slinging, as well as by many other signs in the picture, we may detect the vision of an artist trained to consider reality in relation to its fitness for art. But, although the painter has approached his subject with a due sense of its requirements, he has failed to preserve its force. Mr. Leighton's method, elegant and tasteful as it undoubtedly is, seems nearly always to impoverish and weaken the fact it strives to interpret. He transports the truths of nature into his art, but the transport is much is sacrificed. In such a study as the one before us, if we did not know that it was suggested by the actual sight of one of these Eastern slingers, we should be inclined to think of it as a reminiscence of some piece of antique art. There is a race enough to justify the surmise certainly. Mr. Leighton's picture seems remote from the truth it images. It has preserved the recollection of beauty, but has lost the precise terms of the original expression.

Mr. Alma Tadema's picture this year serves as a companion piece to the admirable study of a Roman painter's studio exhibited in last year's Academy. Here again we find a group of connoisseurs assembled in admiration of a finished work of art; but the studio is now that of a sculptor, and the delicately coloured costumes are contrasted with the different tones of white marble, instead of richly painted walls. The difficulties to be encountered by the painter in the successful accomplishment of his work were great; and this is more particularly true of the management of the scheme of colour. In hands less skilful than those of Mr. Tadema, this group of figures in bright costume would stand out with unpleasant distinctness against the coldness of the white walls. Mr. Tadema has succeeded in overcoming this danger. In the deep blue of the feather fan which one of the visitors to the studio holds in her hand, as well as in the dress, green and flesh colour of some of the dresses, we may note how well the painter has perceived and appreciated the slight indications of colour in the veins of different sorts of marble. And this element of association between the figures and their surroundings is strengthened by a skilful use of the quality of tone. Where the outlines of the standing figure at the back of the picture touch the white wall there is a scarcely perceptible warmth of tone overspreading the surface of the marble, and the same subtle system of execution is followed where the dress of the sitting figure in the front casts a shadow upon the marble seat. Since the picture was shown in the scion of last season it has undergone some alteration. The antique silver vessel and the piece of carved marble upon which it stands in the front of the picture are, if we rightly remember, among the additions to the work.

We have spoken of the idyllic art of the year as its highest achievement, and there are two examples in this kind that cannot be passed over. In a future article we shall have to record the remarkable progress of several of the younger painters in this style, and shall then have an opportunity of discussing the contributions of Mr. F. R. Morris, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Morgan. But the two pictures now to be mentioned are by painters whose reputation is already established. Mr. Walker, indeed, who sends this year only one picture, may be said to have partly originated the now accepted method of treating rustic subjects. "The Right of Way" (25) is certainly not the best Mr. Walker can do, but it contains certain beautiful qualities never absent from his art. In the execution there is less firmness than usual; the system of precise definition is not carried into every part of the picture, and it may be that the work is still unfinished. The subject of the design is a meadow in early spring, with the grass freshly green and decked with yellow flowers. The trees and shrubs have not yet begun to bud, and the forms of the branches are still precisely traced against the sky. The brook that runs through the meadow shows the trace of recent rains, and even now a rain-cloud darkens the sun and makes the distant blue sky of paler tint. Two figures introduced into the landscape are very gracefully drawn, but it is the treatment of the landscape itself the refined appreciation for the special character of the season, and the delight in the things of its growth, that give to the picture its value. And the beauty and reality of the work are so happily combined that we know the artist to be a close student of nature as well as a lover of her different moods.

The second picture in this kind is "The Bearers of the Burden" (101), by G. H. Boughton. This picture marks a distinct advance upon all earlier efforts of the painter. We may dismiss the title of the picture and the incident that has suggested the title as things not very important to the scheme of the work. Art is after all but a clumsy contrivance for the correction of manners, and in the presence of a composition of fine poetic suggestion and exquisite workmanship we are not disposed for the consideration of a difficult moral problem. The artistic importance of the figures who inhabit the scene—the rough labourer who trudges on alone in front and the women who follow slowly in his steps—is quite another thing, and there is an evident fitness in the varied attitudes of all of them; for the faint light in the sky shows the end of the day, and these are peasant folk making homeward after the day's work. Both in the arrangement of his figures and in the choice of his landscape Mr. Boughton shows that he has the power of finding beauty and pathos in familiar things. The barren common with its one solitary cottage and a fringe of trees against the horizon is of the type of many Surrey commons; and the wayfarers straggling along the road, the old man breaking stones by the wayside, and the labourers in the distance still at work with horse and cart, are so many figures that naturally belong to such a scene. Their presence in the landscape needs no special explanation, for without them it would be scarcely complete. Under the influence of the quiet evening light the painter has brought all the materials of his picture into harmonious relation. From the rough thistles that shoot up in the foreground to the distance and delicate sky with its floating islands of light clouds, nothing is permitted to disturb the ordered scheme of colour, and yet nothing is neglected that has needed careful realization. By a system of painting that is precise in the imitation of separate things and yet complete in its grasp of the scene as a whole, the painter preserves both the poetry and the reality of landscape. In the large gallery are two other pictures by Mr. Boughton, in which the figures occupy a more prominent place. One is called "A Path of Roses" (182), and the other "Grey Days" (198), and in both the painter has made the element of landscape subordinate to the study of a single female figure. The first, and to our thinking the more successful of the two, presents a young lady in a cream-white dress treading leisurely down a gravel walk and surrounded by the luxuries of June and of roses. The attitude of the figure, with the left hand raised in half-support of a cat that is balanced on the shoulder and the right arm dropping lazily by her side, there is a pleasant suggestion of grace, but there, and still more in the mood of the two pictures, we feel that a more thorough system of interpretation is needed to do full justice to subjects that depend so much upon beauty of form.

Mr. Millais' power in landscape is of the opposite kind to Mr. Boughton's. We have no sympathy with those who are indignant with Mr. Millais because he does not exhibit imagination in his treatment of nature; for that is rather the artists misfortune than is fault: but in estimating the value of his work is right to bear in mind what are its limitations. And a painter who does not so much seek to interpret nature as to enter into competition with her splendours of colour must of necessity have very definite limits to his powers of accomplishment. Sometimes, as in the celebrated landscape of "Chill October," where the tones of an autumn day overpower the rich variety of natural tint, the limitation of artistical control will not be perceived, but here the materials of the scene itself suggest and almost compel a harmony of colour. But in such a picture as "The Fringe of the Moor" (74), the artist's choice of subject prevents any mistake as to the essential character of his work. Here, where the full sunlight allows to every colour its separate value, the material of landscape must of necessity overpower any painter who merely thinks to imitate what he sees. Probably no painter could much farther in the attempt than Mr. Millais has gone, and surely no one could more clearly demonstrate how fruitless, in a high artistic sense, all such endeavours must be. But if Mr. Millais has not produced a work of high art, he has at least given us a most decided and brilliant piece of imitative painting. In certain parts of this scene the sense of illusion is most complete. Upon the green slope of hill in the foreground and the modelling of all details is so solid, the scene is so accurately marked by the subtlety with which the burning light is allowed to play over the even expanse of grass, and the drawing of the stone wall that mounts up the slope and throws its shadow on the turf so skilful, that we are tempted to judge the rest of the picture—the di-tant moorland and the blue sky—by too severe a standard. And if we were to look at the picture from a more serious standpoint and to approach it not as a clever piece of imitative painting, we should find the inequalities in effect would have still greater importance. Mr. Millais, however, has given us no right to assume that he sought to make his colouring harmonious or that he intended the conflict of different natural tints in the pictorial scheme to be opposed to recognized principles of art. His sole aim apparently has been to reproduce the actual appearances of the scene, and he has not failed. The second landscape by the same hand (265), of a deserted garden, with a wooded hill half hidden in mist, is less remarkable, and may be fairly left to take its place amid the mass of painstaking landscape work in the Exhibition. Nor need we pause very long before a small subject piece called "The Crown of Love" (214), a work of enfeebled melodramatic sentiment and devoid of all grace of pictorial design.

In the work of younger men, although there is nothing to encourage high expectation, we may still recognize a fair amount of talent and a very large amount of painstaking labour. One of the pictures sure of popular recognition is "The Last Muster" (898), by H. Herkomer. Mr. Herkomer has been known hitherto chiefly as a painter of idyllic subjects, where he has owed not a little of his success to the influence of Frederick Walker. His present performance is, therefore, a venture in a new direction, and it may be said at once that the experiment has been the means of exhibiting a strong and thoroughly independent gift. The picture presents to us the scene of Chelsea College Chapel on Sunday morning, and the painter has expended his power in an interesting study of portraiture. The old soldiers are ranged in rows upon the wooden benches, their red coats contrasting with the dark painted panelling of the chapel walls, relieved here and there by the brighter tints of the Royal Arms and the organ-loft. Never did an artist more studiously preserve in his work the natural simplicity of his subject. There has been no attempt to excite pathos or even to compose a picture in the ordinary sense of the term. In the general management of the detail we notice the faithful distribution of the rows of heads in their space and the atmospheric truth secured by the solidity and measured force of the modelling. The gradations of tone are nicely observed and the whole of the figures finely calculated, so as to carry the vision securely to the farthest limit of the interior of the building. But the strongest merit of the picture, the quality that makes it wonderful as a laborious and patient achievement in the grasp of individual character is the different head-dresses of the different heads. The artist has so placed himself as to get full variety of attitude and expression, and he succeeds in interesting us by what is neither more nor less than a gallery of portraits. We do not say that any dramatic element in the scene has been missed, but the subject is necessarily so limited in this respect that the character in the heads easily dominates all the subordinate incidents of the scene. And Mr. Herkomar by the patience and skill of his workmanship, is able to support the scrutiny finally directed to this part of his picture. The ranks of faces thus collected are full of varied individuality, and it is saying much for a performance that must have involved a very large amount of labour that there is nowhere any trace of failing energy. As an exercise in art the picture become in this way altogether remarkable, and the accomplishment of such a labour must surely prove valuable as training for something higher.

"The Babylonian Marriage Market" (482), by E. Long, is in certain respects the most ambitious picture of the year. It does not attempt the highest style of design, but it belongs to the kind of historic art that depends for effect upon a careful realization of all the circumstances and accessories of the scene. The subject of the picture is a public auction of women. Upon a raised marble dais a tall graceful maiden is exposed to the view of eager competitors. An attendant draws away the veil from her face, and though her back is turned towards us we are permitted to judge of her beauty by the looks of evident admiration in the faces of the throng of men assembled to take part in the proceedings. In the foreground is a row of other maidens who still await their fate and the first in the rank is the next victim for sale in the auction. The only objection to be urged against a work like this—a work full of invention and marked by strong executive qualities—is that it excites expectations which it necessarily fails to satisfy. If a painter were to represent the scene of a modern auction, we should not look for severe grace of attitude in the figures, nor should we expect a considered system of design. But Mr. Long goes so far in the attempt to make the scene beautiful that we are disposed to ask why it should not be beautiful altogether. On the side of colour, though the arrangement of tint in the rich costumes wants distinctness and distribution, yet there is a genuine and in part successful attempt to secure harmony in effect. The details of the figures are well chosen and painted, and some of the accessories in the foreground of the picture are brilliantly realized. A similar success and a similar limitation are to be recognized in the treatment of form. Some of the figures are graceful beyond the truth of common reality, but the greater number both of men and women are without the individual dignity and lack the armonious arrangement necessary for great design. The truth is that the system upon which Mr. Long has proceeded is essentially eclectic and unscientific. There is no artistic safety in hovering between the kind of reality fitted to painting of genere, and the deeper truth proper to ideal art. Success in either branch is sacrificed by the attempted combination, and, however spirited the execution, there must of necessity be a measure of failure.

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